



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

The Louisiana Outrage.

The indignant outburst, confined especially to no party limits, that meets with overwhelming denunciation, the invasion of the Legislative halls of the sovereign State of Louisiana by armed men, whose officers hold commissions in the army of the U. S., is an evidence that the country has not lost the spirit which befits it to celebrate the coming centennial of '76.

In Congress, as published by us yesterday, Mr. Thurman of Ohio, made the Senate ring with his just denunciation of the outrage. The debate was continued after our report closed.

Mr. Howe, (Radical,) was satisfied that the army had been used either to prevent the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana or to drive out a howling band of miscreants who are trying to break up the Legislature. He wanted to know how it was.

Mr. Saulsbury, in answer to a query of Mr. Howe as to "What will you do about it?" in case the President should decline to answer the resolution, said that he hoped that it had not come to this pass that any Caesar could put on the purple gown and defy the representatives of the people. If this was so, and the House should not apply the remedy, the American people would do it. They would tear the gown from the shoulders of this Caesar.

Mr. Logan characterized the language of Mr. Saulsbury as revolutionary, and said it reminded him of the language used in this chamber and the threats made just prior to the war. He commented on the condition of affairs in Louisiana and other States of the South, and said that to day there was in that section an organization as hostile as ever to the National authority, and as much determined as ever to get the political power in the South. He then remarked that he was no revolutionary; he believed in determining according to law and to the forms of law the result of elections, but he would say to his friends on the other side of the chamber that if their friends in the South did not stop their murders and outrages they would be made to do it, and he was in favor of using the army to stop them. He thought further that the men who approved of their damnable crimes were as bad as they.

Mr. Edmunds said the particular matter of importance now at stake was whether the amendments to the Constitution were to be enforced, or whether they were to be a favorite Western and Democratic term, to be frozen out. So far as he was concerned, the honorable Senator on the other side was quiet welcome to open an issue of this kind. Senators will find that they cannot cover up the doings of the white league because of any temporary triumph at the elections. The people who rallied around the flag fifteen years ago are not all asleep. He called to the Senators that the Thirteenth, the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Amendments would be as firmly fixed in practice as they were now in theory, and that all the people of this country will have the exercise of the rights secured to them by those State amendments. The trouble in those States has been that the minority always ruled them down to the close of the war, and the trouble is that they cannot continue to rule them. There had been a great deal of talk on this floor about despotism. The real despotism was the despotism of the White Leaguers, who wish to right things which they do not like in their own way, not the despotism of the Government, which has preserved peace and protected the rights of all the citizens. He wanted to know, in regard to the occurrences of yesterday, whether the White Leaguers had, in absolute defiance of the laws of Louisiana, undertaken to usurp control of the Legislature. The laws of Louisiana were something with which the Federal Government had to do. Mr. Edmunds then read the telegram of General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, setting forth the disregard of law existing in Louisiana. Further, in commenting on affairs in Louisiana, he said that it grew out of a spirit of opposition to the theory and practice of the amendments to the Constitution. Any man, North or South, who thinks that he can make these amendments obsolete is making a great mistake.

Mr. Thurman said in the five years he had been in the Senate he had heard this speech of Mr. Edmunds many times, and he had no doubt it had been heard in every town and hamlet in Vermont. It was the same invocation of hate and revenge. Suppose there has been murders and assassinations in the South, what had that to do with this resolution which merely asks whether in defiance of the Constitution and the laws, the army of the United States has forcibly interfered with the organization of a State Legislature? But so it is whenever any inquiry is proposed it is met with the cry of Ku-Klux, White Leaguers, assassins, &c. But this won't do, the people are tired of it. An outrage mill was set up last summer with the Attorney General as chief miller, but at the elections the people showed that they were tired of it.

Incidentally the subject was referred to in the House of Representatives, when an attempt was made to get up the Civil Rights bill. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that in the present exigency of the country there was other business besides the passage of appropriation bills and claim bills. He thought the settlement of the question of the rights of American citizens had as high a claim upon Congress as getting money upon appropriation bills. Would the other side of the house let them consider any proposition looking to civil rights?

Mr. Cox, of New York, said his side of the house were ready to go on with any legitimate business. They did not propose to take up this abstract question of social equality, while other and more important interests demanded attention. They could not consent to take up this sort of business while bayonets were throbbing a sovereign State. If you do not want a new civil war, you must draw off your bayonets from Louisiana and other States.

Voices on the Republican side—"Let your civil war come."

Mr. Cox, continuing, said he would not help the Judiciary Committee to transact any of their business whatever, so long as they failed to report upon the condition of affairs in Louisiana.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said he was as anxious as any gentleman on the floor to get at Louisiana (laughter), but the House had sent a committee to investigate affairs there, and the Judiciary Committee would not take up the subject until that committee reported. He did not know what the condition of affairs was in Louisiana, nor would he know until the committee reported, because he

placed no reliance in the lying dispatches sent North by the Associated Press. When that committee reported he would do all in his power to give peace to Louisiana. He had given her peace once, and he would do it again.

The munificent gift of Mr. W. W. Corcoran to the Columbian University, at Washington, consisting of property valued at a quarter of a million dollars, has been secured by the subscription of an additional \$100,000 necessary to fulfill the terms of the grant. In the use of this endowment fund the least possible expenditures will be made for buildings, the object being to enlist the ablest teachers in every department. The Corcoran School of Science is to be established as part of the University, and a school of the fine arts will also be established embracing architecture, sculpture and painting. The University will then embrace the following departments: The preparatory school, the college proper, the scientific school, polytechnic school, medical school, law school, and school of fine arts.

Mr. Cox said of the Government would withdraw its bayonets the State would have peace. Mr. Garfield—Before the late civil war we were told we would have peace if we would withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.

Mr. Randall said the President had informed Congress in a message that he would not interfere in the South unless directed to do so by Congress. And yet, while a committee of Congress is investigating the subject, the army interferes to unseat men who have been duly elected to a State Legislature. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts, justify the unseating of men by bayonets who have been legally elected?

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, replied that he did not justify the unseating of men who have been legally and fairly elected. But he did justify the throwing out of intruders who had forced themselves into office, and, as he understood it, that was all the army had attempted to do.

Mr. Cox said the gentleman was prejudging the case.

Mr. Butler denied it. But this debate was not on the question at issue. The opposition did not seem willing to make any terms, and he saw no use of filibustering further to-night. He would, therefore, move to adjourn and come up fresh to the conflict to-morrow.

A long session of the Cabinet was held yesterday at noon, at which all the members were present, and at which Louisiana affairs were discussed. Several dispatches received by the President, Attorney General, and Secretary of War, including the dispatch from Speaker Wilz to the President, protesting against the action of the United States military forces in ejecting him from the State House on Monday, &c., were laid before the meeting.

The Washington Republican says: "The Government, while fully appreciating the gravity of the step taken by the military, sees nothing in it to condemn, but, on the contrary, believes that it was fully justified by the action of the Conservatives in attempting to secure control of the Legislature by trickery. It transpired during the discussion that Gen. Sheridan is clothed with full powers to secure the protection of the legally recognized government, the Legislature, and to keep the peace generally, and it is thought he has ample force to accomplish this; if not he will be reinforced promptly on demand."

The agent of the Associated Press authoritatively says: "The Administration is well satisfied that Gen. Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the General Government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary for it to take regarding affairs in Louisiana. These, as now understood, contemplate an endorsement of the report of the recent Return Board, and maintaining the authority of the Legislature reported elected by that Board. It was not considered necessary to send any telegrams to General Sheridan."

At a late hour yesterday evening, Sheridan sent the following unwarranted and brutal dispatch to the Secretary of War:

HEAD ARTICLES
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISS. VAL.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 5, 1875.
Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealing restored by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a military commission. This banditti, who murdered men here on the 4th of last September, also more recently at Natchezburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order and peace and prosperity to this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti that no further action need be taken, except that which would devolve upon the military.

Lieutenant General, United States Army.
Governor McRae has sent the following protest to the President:

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 5, 1875.
To his Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States.

In the name of liberty and all lovers of liberty throughout the United States, I do most solemnly protest against the acts of the military forces of the United States on yesterday in the occupation of the State-house, in the forcible ejection by troops of the members of the Legislature and elected members of the House, and the subsequent organization of the House by the direct and forcible intervention of the military. I affirm, before the whole American people, that the action on the part of the military in this city yesterday is subversive of the republican institutions of this free country. JOHN McRAE.

The fact, says the Baltimore Sun, that the people of Louisiana do not defy even unlawful authority is strikingly evinced by the profound quiet with which they have submitted to the most palpable subversion of civil by military power ever witnessed in the United States, and is the sufficient answer to Sheridan's slanderous and malignant allegations. From all that has occurred up to this time it is clear that the only "spirit of defiance to all lawful authority" in New Orleans is that which the military have exhibited in taking possession of a State Legislature and its members, and that the only "insecurity of life" is from the man whose appointment to his present position was hailed by his special admirers on the ground that "somebody might be hurt."

The Baltimore Gazette calls upon the Democratic members of Congress to demand of the President the immediate recall of Sheridan and the dismissal of Williams from the Attorney Generalship. If this is denied, it says they should draw up articles of impeachment against Grant, and issue an appeal to the country, and if it has not mistaken the temper of the people—not only in the Middle States, but at the North and West—the response would be prompt and the support overwhelming. Meetings are contemplated in some cities and many Republican journals throughout the country are protesting against the course which is being pursued toward Louisiana. The Gazette adds:—"There is cause for something more than protest; and if there be any manhood left among us, there will be, before long, such a popular uprising as will admonish Grant that he has grossly violated the duties of his great office; strip the shoulder straps from Sheridan, and shatter to fragments the conspiracy that has its foundation head at Washington, and its chief agents in the Senate and among the habitués of the White House."

Iron Interests and the W. & O. R. R.

We give below a copy of a letter received by one of our citizens from an iron manufacturer of large experience, who has personally examined the coal and iron lands of West Virginia, and been over the line of the Washington and Ohio Railroad, and is fully qualified to speak of what he saw:

DEAR SIR: I received the annual report of the "Washington and Ohio Railroad Company," for 1874. I am glad to see so favorable a report and hope to see the road completed through from Washington to the Ohio river without delay.

This road runs through one of the most valuable belts of iron ore, coal, and limestone in the United States.

It seems strange to see immense mountains of hundreds of millions of tons of the best iron ore in the country in close proximity to the largest and best coal fields yet discovered, with limestone in abundance, all along the line, remain unnoticed by capitalists, which if taken in hand would prove the best investment to be found to-day in the known world.

To think of an immense iron mountain within one hundred miles of the Capital of the Nation which can be controlled for a few dollars an acre—located nearer to coal than any iron known on this continent, which if located in Pennsylvania would to-day sell for ten thousand dollars an acre, and then to see that iron ore remain undisturbed for years, when so much money is expended in transporting coal and ore in other sections to bring them together for the manufacture of iron, while here, all the materials for iron manufacture are provided in close proximity, seems to indicate a prejudice against certain localities or a financial blindness on the part of iron men.

The bituminous coal used at the Rolling Mills, in Eastern Pennsylvania, is brought from the Allegheny coal fields of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. This coal is found in almost inexhaustible quantities and costs but one dollar per ton on the cars at the mines, but the freight costs three dollars and a half per ton and the iron ores, are equally expensive, according to the yearly report of the Iron Master's Association, while on the line of the Washington and Ohio Road the coal and the iron and the limestone and timber are all found together—or so near as to be really at hand for all purposes.

The production of pig iron in the United States during the year 1873, amounted to about 2,500,000 tons, and the importation foots up a little less than 300,000 tons—showing about 3,000,000 tons used in the United States in 1873.

This amount of iron cost during the year one hundred millions of dollars, (\$100,000,000.) This amount is certainly sufficient to induce capitalists to seek locations, like those already described, where a saving of at least twenty dollars per ton, (\$20,) can be made over that of the iron districts of Pennsylvania.

The industries outside of those interested in making iron in this country have been assisting the Iron Masters from year to year, which has cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars over what the same iron could have been purchased for in England, where the Iron Masters depend on such locations as nature has provided.

The iron material in store, in sections of this country, exceed anything in the civilized world and is naturally intended to assist all other industries in place of being a constant tax upon them, as at present.

These are facts for the consideration of the people, especially of capitalists and the sooner sectionalism is done away with, and capital seeks investment, where nature has so bountifully provided, the better it will be for the whole country. AN IRON MAN.

THE STATE DEBT.—We learn from the Richmond Dispatch that a considerable number of influential "anti-funding" members of the General Assembly have had a caucus in relation to the public debt question. No conclusion was reached, and another conference will soon be had. It is understood to be the purpose of these members to organize to resist more systematically and strongly than ever before any and all attempts to enforce the provisions of the funding bill, and further, to demand from the bond-holders such a compromise as will, in their opinion, bring the debt down to a figure which the State can easily pay.

The business of the Supreme Court of the U. S. has accumulated to a degree quite beyond its ability to transact. Over seven hundred cases are awaiting trial, and the number is constantly increasing, despite the utmost exertions of the Bench. In view of this condition of affairs a bill was introduced in the Senate, yesterday, which provides that from and after May 1, 1875, judgments of the United States Circuit Courts shall not be subject to re-examination by the Supreme Court unless the matter in dispute shall exceed the value of five thousand dollars instead of two thousand, as now limited. Also that judgments in admiralty cases, decided by United States Circuit Courts, shall state the facts and the conclusions of law separately, and their review by the Supreme Court shall be limited to a determination of the sufficiency of the facts and to such rulings as may be excepted to at the time and presented in a bill of exceptions. It is said that this plan has the approval of the Chief Justice, and that it will gradually reduce the business so as to leave it only a year's work ahead, which is a manageable quantity.

Gov. Tilden's message to the Legislature of New York, says that the debt of the State at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, was \$17,491,000, showing a reduction during the year of \$3,699,000. The Governor takes strong grounds in favor of local self-government. Upon the question of the resumption of specie payment he says: "It is quite clear that the problem ought to be worked out without costing the country anything like such disturbance in its business and industries as the operations of the Federal Government during the last ten years have repeatedly created. The natural causes which affect trade may be foreseen, and all dealers can calculate them with equal advantages in everything except their own differences in intelligence and judgment. But the action of an official conducting the largest financial operations in the country, and exercising dominion over the circulatory credits that are part of the machinery by which the mass of private transactions are carried on, cannot but tend to create in all industries uncertainty, confusion and miscalculation."

John L. Crittenden has been appointed postmaster at Pineview, Fauquier county, Va., vice Mrs. S. Crittenden, resigned; Mrs. Mary A. Boston, postmistress at Bluff Mills, Stafford county, Va., vice Peyton Keyes, resigned and moved away; Albert Kire, postmaster at Grovesville, Page county, Va., vice George W. Brown, resigned; C. E. Sutherland, postmaster at Sutherland, Dinwiddie county, Va., vice Miss B. S. Sutherland, resigned; and John Huddleston, postmaster at Ketz-town, Rockingham county, Va., vice Mrs. M. Armentrout, resigned.

E. B. Bates, solicitor for the president of the Maryland Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, filed a bill of injunction in the Circuit Court of Baltimore city on Monday, restraining Rev. Joseph P. Wilson and others from retaining possession of the Broadway M. P. Church, in relation to which so much has been said recently. A number of persons who adhere to the conference and who claim to be members of the Broadway church, with the president of the conference, claim that under the rules governing the holding of church property they are entitled to possession and control of the church in dispute.

The new Opera House in Paris, was opened last night with great ceremony and brilliant display, preparations for the event having been made for a long time past. Among the distinguished persons present were President MacMahon, General L'Amiral, the Lord Mayor of London, Duke D'Amale, King Alfonso and ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, ex-King of Hanover, and all the members of the French Ministry and the entire Diplomatic Corps. The inauguration was a grand success. Garnier, the architect, was called out and received with prolonged applause.

Seth Ledyard Phelps has been nominated by the President for Commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice H. T. Blow, resigned. Phelps was formerly Lieutenant in the navy and afterwards Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The latter position he resigned during the Stockwell regime. Though credited to the District, Phelps is originally from Illinois, and is an old personal friend of the President.

The Postmaster General has suspended the payment of all moneys on account of subsidies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company until the opinion of the law officer of the Postoffice department, which has been asked for, is given as to the propriety of making further payments. The payments under the subsidy act, which amount to \$500,000 annually, are payable quarterly.

The Washington Republican says, that it is evident, from a cursory glance at the opinions expressed in the newspapers of the country, that there is a sectional division of feeling on the subject of Government subsidies to internal improvement schemes, the far West and the South almost unanimously favoring Government aid for meritorious projects, while, with some exceptions, the East and the North are opposed to it.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Delegates which provides that the Superintendent of Public Buildings, under the direction of the Governor, shall have constructed in some part of the rotunda of the capitol suitable cases, made of the native woods of Virginia, in which specimens of all the minerals of the State may be collected and exhibited.

A dispatch from Bowling Green, Caroline county, to the Richmond State Journal, says: "Last night Mr. B. V. Bruce, who resides near this place, started from here for his home about 9 o'clock. When about a half a mile from town he was waylaid and cut badly about the head. He succeeded in driving the highwayman off by using a knife pretty freely."

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "They have a Gen. Ben Butler in the Cuban insurgent army, in the person of Colonel Jimenez. Jimenez destroys the plantations unless the owners pay him a tax of \$3 on each hog-head of sugar. In the district which Jimenez has under his control there are half a million hog-heads of the article."

The English shareholders in the "Little Emma" mine swindle, with which Minister Schenck was connected, have begun suit in the New York courts against Senator Stewart and others, for the recovery of some five millions of dollars. The particulars of the complaint charge that there has been fraud and conspiracy in the matter.

The New York Herald says that what Gen. Grant has caused to be done in New Orleans will prove a finishing and irretrievable blow to him and the Republican party, unless Congress shall promptly repair the monstrous injustice which has been perpetrated under the eyes of one of its committees.

At the session of the Cabinet yesterday the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands was discussed, and seemed to meet the full approval of the President and Cabinet. It is probable that at an early day the President will send this matter to the Senate accompanied by a special message.

Edward T. Williams, who, with J. K. Moore, was concerned in the robbery of Treasury certificates from the Internal Revenue office in Washington last summer, and made his escape in Philadelphia, has been rearrested in Baltimore and sent back to Washington. Moore was caught again in Washington last week.

The Court of Appeals met in Richmond yesterday. To-morrow is opinion day. The court cannot reach the end of its present docket inside of three years. The reinstitution of the special court is demanded by every consideration of public convenience and justice to suitors.

The Congressional Investigating Committee in Vicksburg yesterday, developed about only one fact, and that is that the attempt of Crosby to secure the sheriff's office by force, resulted in a riot with loss of life. One witness holds Gov. Ames responsible for the trouble.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia have decided that Virginia and West Virginia are separately and severally bound for the State debt, and the judges pronounce the dismemberment of Virginia a crime as atrocious as the partition of Poland.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Hiram R. Roberts for Governor and A. T. Pierce for Canal Commissioner. New Hampshire opens the political campaign of 1875.

Colonel John D. Bowring and Dr. Arthur Brogden, well-known citizens of Maryland, died yesterday.

The Staunton Spectator, a most excellent paper, appears in a new and beautiful dress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the only thing of special interest was the discussion of Louisiana Affairs, a synopsis of which appeared in the Gazette. Mr. Thurman offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the employment of United States troops in New Orleans. Mr. Conklin raised the objection to it that it did not contain the usual phrase of deference to the judgment of the President in the matter; and upon this point there followed a heated and acrimonious debate. Mr. Thurman declared that the people had the right to demand a statement. He denounced the unlawful and tyrannical ways in which the United States army has been used for the oppression of the people of Louisiana, and to defeat the ends of justice. Messrs. Conkling, Morton, Howe and Edmunds, sustained the administration and attacked the White League organization. Mr. Saulsbury spoke briefly, and in reply to the question of Mr. Howe, "What will you do about it should the President refuse to answer?" said the people "would tear the gown from the shoulders of this Caesar." Pending discussion the Senate, at 4:40 p. m. adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a memorial was presented asking that the subscription of the city of Washington to the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad may be transferred to the Southern Maryland Railroad. A bill was reported for the appointment of a commissioner to enquire into the preservation of timber upon the public lands. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, when Mr. Beck objected that he had been unable to procure the documents relating to the army during the past year, and that he would not consent to proceed with the bill until he had them. Mr. Beck suggested that if they showed that the army had been employed in Louisiana for civil duty by order of the Attorney General, it would be necessary to bring articles of impeachment against him. Mr. Wheeler, who had charge of the bill, agreed that the point was well taken, and it was laid aside. Mr. Butler made a determined effort to get the Senate Civil Rights bill before the House, but filibustering was commenced on the Democratic side. Various unsuccessful proposals for a compromise were made, when the Louisiana question again came up, and was briefly discussed by Messrs. C. A. Butler and Randall. Without acting on the pending question the House adjourned.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Monday, a number of relief bills were reported upon.

Bills were introduced and referred in relation to the pleading of a statute, or any right derived therefrom; also, a bill in relation to injunctions against railroads and other corporations; to abolish punishment by stripes in the State of Virginia; and to amend an act to incorporate the Potomac Land Improvement Company.

Bills were passed to amend the Code in relation to the alteration of roads, canals and streams; to incorporate the Turner House of Norfolk city, designed to afford employment and a comfortable home for the aged and indigent inmates of the city; for the relief of township commissioners of the county of Carroll, and for the relief of John Carr, of Fauquier county. In the House of Delegates bills were reported for the relief of John A. Spillman and Robert Frezer, by refunding State tax erroneously assessed on Warrenton Female Institute; to provide for an increase of the school funds of Prince William county; for the relief of the late sheriff of the Commonwealth, with recommendation it do not pass; for re-arranging the books for the ending of the school year, &c.; joint resolution refunding \$5,000 to the Petersburg and Western Railroad Company; and in relation to the roads of the Commonwealth.

Bills, resolutions, &c., were introduced to prevent the carrying of firearms, bowie-knives or daggers on the Sabbath day, or to places of public amusement; as to the expediency of limiting liability of sureties on bonds to a period of five years or less; as to the expediency of chartering a joint stock company for sheep husbandry; as to the expediency of making superintendents of poor elective by voters of poor; to amend the Code in relation to injuries in criminal cases; in relation to the construction by Congress of a free bridge between the city of Washington and the county of Alexandria; and a bill to incorporate "Stevens Lodge," No. 1435, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, of the county of Alexandria; as to the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of county courts to all criminal cases, and instructing the County Assessor and Prisoners to inquire into the expediency of erecting an asylum for incurable lunatics.

A bill to authorize the payment of \$700 to General Gasper Tochman, for disbursements by him while State agent of immigration, was placed on the calendar.

The bill to incorporate the town of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, was passed.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of bills were read and referred.

A report was made relative to the proposed purchase of a revised edition of Mayo's guide, and a bill introduced authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to subscribe for copies of the report of Professor W. B. Rogers on the geology of the State, tendering to him the thanks of the General Assembly for a manuscript copy of his geological map, and presenting him with a number of printed copies of said map.

It was recommended that the bill amending the Code relative to misdemeanors do not pass. The bill gives the jury the power of imprisonment and takes it away from the judge. After a long debate the Senate refused to order the bill to be engrossed.

In the House of Delegates bills were reported to provide for the division of the counties into magisterial districts; incorporating the trustees of the Diocesan Missionary Society; and to incorporate the Northampton Land Association.

Adverse reports were made on Senate bills to punish desertion on the part of parents; and to amend the Code relative to increase of salaries of judges by the councils of cities having Houses or Corporation courts.

A bill was introduced to require that corn meal shall be sold by weight and not by measure, and petitions presented from the bar of Berryville for a new judicial circuit composed of the counties of Clark, Frederick, and Shenandoah; and from Rev. Norvell Wilson and others in relation to the sale of liquor in the city of Winchester.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes and county and township levies for the year 1874 from March 1st to June 1st, 1875, was debated until adjournment.

THE "SMITHS" OF LONDON.—On the new London Directory the Times remarks: "Whereas a letter addressed to 'Mrs. Smith, London,' would be sure to find its destination, the name having only one representative, a letter for 'Mr. Smith' with the same vague address would become a bone of contention between no less than about 1,630 'commercial' Smiths, to say nothing of six more columns, including about 500 more 'Smiths,' in the Court Directory. And this calculation excludes all the 'Smiths' and 'Smithies.'"

A Richmond letter says ex-Confederate officers in that city are quite stirred up by liberal inducements offered them to go to Egypt to take service under the Cadix, and a number are likely to go over and try the service for awhile.

Virginia Claims.

In the report of the Commissioners of Claims to the House of Representatives, we find the following claims from Virginia with the amounts allowed, in addition to those heretofore published:

Name.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.
Bate, Cherry.....	\$235 00	
Bell, Samuel.....	3 00	
Barcock, Stephen.....	552 50	
Barby, Henry M.....	754 00	508 00
Barckder, Margaret.....	500 00	
Barmon, Manoh.....	130 00	
Barper, John W., adminis- trator of Robt Singleton.....	1,833 50	
Hart, Michael A, adm'r of William Barley.....	3,400 00	
Hartman, Christian.....	1,244 50	621 00
Hartman, Thomas J.....	352 50	110 00
Hawes, John.....	114 00	
Heistow, Joseph, adm'r of John G. Heistow.....	431 00	
Heavner, Streator.....	685 00	
Hedrick, John.....	1,317 00	680 00
Hedrin, James.....	657 50	105 00
Hedlin, William H.....	377 50	
Helvey, John J.....	338 00	
Hendron, Ludwell.....	455 00	
Herrick, George E.....	835 25	
Hickman, Ann E.....	1,003 15	495 00
Hild-brand, John.....	183 00	
Hines, John.....	300 00	238 00
Hinkle, William.....	120 00	
Hisey, Abraham.....	316 00	179 00
Hite, Martin.....	156 00	
Hodgson, Caroline O.....	23 00	
Hodgson, Elijah.....	1,287 50	705 50
Holler, Philip.....	188 00	125 00
Homan, Leontine.....	320 50	
Hoover, Emanuel M.....	93 62	
Hottle, Samuel.....	570 00	500 00
Hugh, William N.....	93 00	
Houser, Jacob H.....	437 50	
Howard, Beverly W.....	422 15	
Howard, John E.....	201 00	
Howard, Maria.....	80 45	250 45
Howyer, Abraham, adm'r of John Howyer.....	495 00	
Huddle, Abraham.....	148 00	
Huffman, Isaac.....	928 50	
Humbert, Samuel D.....	598 00	500 00
Hunt, John.....	371 00	160 00
Hutchison, William.....	28 00	
Huston, Elijah W.....	2 50	235 00
Irwin, James W.....	2 50	306 00
Iverson, Savory.....	161 00	1 00
James, William.....	1,892 00	303 00
Jeffries, Robert L.....	3 00	250 00
Jenkins, Jonathan.....	356 35	422 72
Jenks, Henry C, executor of A. A. Jenks.....	3,074 20	
Jennings, Abaz R.....	350 00	
Johnson, Armistead M.....	1,630 00	
Johnson, Charles E.....	125 00	125 00
Johnson, Henry.....	1,372 00	825 00
Johnson, Melvin.....	3,305 20	
Johnson, Mildred H.....	555 00	235 00
Johnson, Richard.....	1,155 00	570 00
Jones, John A.....	3 00	
Jones, Owen.....	150 00	100 00
Jones, William A.....	467 00	
Joyner, Mary.....	32 50	
Keller, Lander J.....	2 50	
Kelly, J. hn.....	9,407 65	
Kelly, Sylvester.....	2,936 50	540 00
Kemper, Thomas J.....	1 50	125 00
Kennedy, Daniel W.....	9,471 50	
Kiefer, Ed.....	1,125 25	943 00
Kiester, H. rmon.....	5 00	
Kie-tser, Peter.....	661 00	
Kirkpatrick, Thom.....	362 50	
Lacey, Robert S.....	23,183 80	
Lacey, M. ses.....	748 00	297 90
Lacey, John, jr.....	150 00	
Lathrop, Thomas.....	2,149 32	1,053 00
Lawson, James W.....	215 00	215 00
Lawson, James W.....	723 00	451 00
Layt n, Morgan.....	98 80	
Lester, John F.....	557 40	
Liggett, William.....	656 25	2 00
Long, John T.....	4 00	225 00
Low, John.....	282 00	
Lowinever, William.....	42 76	132 75
Livly, Eliza.....	3,950 00	
Long, Samu l E.....	47 00	
Long, Wills.....	1,555 00	
Long, John T.....	1,015 00	
Low, John.....	282 00	
Lowry, John.....	1,278 00	
Lucas, John S.....	1,510 25	371 25
Lubbaugh, Ad as.....	941 00	
Lutz, Will n.....	1,748 25	1,307 50
McAuley, James B.....	1,257 50	
McAuley, John.....	945 00	1,270 00
McMant, J. hn.....	67 20	
McMullen, Joseph.....	40 00	
Mcinn, Henry A.....	150 00	
Mann, John A.....	932 05	
Mark, M. A., executor of William E. Mark.....	1,237 70	505 00
Marks, William R.....	1,831 40	517 00
Martin, John W.....	1,085 00	
Masters, Henry B.....	1,096 91	
Meredith, Charles B.....	585 00	
Miles, William.....	243 05	122 00
Miller, George.....	4,063 00	1,370 00
Miller, Benjamin.....	53 50	162 00
Miller, Joseph.....	187 20	
Miller, Michael A.....	213 75	
Miller, Thomas.....	8 00	
Mistead Isaac.....	90 16	300 14
Miner, Cornelia M, Eliza.....	4,115 00	1,275 00
Mitchell, Benjamin E.....	491 00	74 00
Mitchell, Jacob A.....	456 10	
Money, John.....	1,000 00	50 00
Monteth, John S.....	1,265 00	
Montgomery, Granville.....	20 00	
Morris, Wiley.....	181 77	
Munch, Silas.....	50 78	41 58
Murt, Mary, administra- trix of John C Munt.....	2,010 00	
Myers, Charles W.....	1,997 00	
Myers, David.....	9 10	65 00
Myers, Elijah P.....	2 50	
Niswander, Joseph E.....	1,692 75	
Niswander, Samue l.....	218 00	
Oak Grove Meth Church.....	1,880 00	
O'Byrhim, Alexander.....	585 00	385 00
O'Dea, Dennis.....	3,185 00	
Od, George T.....	798 00	
Orant, Isaac.....	60 00	60 00
Orritt, John.....	224 30	130 00
Osborne, Pearson.....	170 00	
Owigs, Jesse and Ann E.....	2,713 00	